# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

THE Bengal Paper Mill Company is on a fair way of being floated. It is to be started with a capital of seven lakhs, which is expected to yield a profit of from ten to twelve per cent. With the improved new machinery which the Company intends to bring out, there ought to be no difficulty in competing with the English mills, while a ready market can be counted upon, seeing that in 1887-88 the imports on private account alone amounted in value to nearly forty-two lakhs.

THE frequent collapses that have occurred of late on the East Indian Railway have led the authorities to decide on an examination of all the bridges on the line. Mr. Waller has been deputed for the work.

A SHARP earthquake was felt at Baidyanath, Deoghur, last week. It commenced with a slight vibration, which was followed by a loud report and several successive vibrations, resembling, it is said, the jar of a railway train.

THE phonograph was believed to be a comparatively new notion. But the conception turns out to be far older. In the middle of the seventeenth century, M. Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac, a well-known French writer of his day and a fore-runner of Jules Verne, published a fabulous account of a visit to the moon, which was twice translated into English. Lovell's translation was licensed in 1686, and printed "next door to the Swan Tavern, near Bride-lane, in Fleet-street," in 1687. It is entitled "The Comical History of the States and Empire of the Worlds of the Moon and the Sun," and contains an account of two mechanical books left in a city of the moon by a visitor from the sun. In opening one of these books or boxes, the narrator states that he found "somewhat of metal almost like to our clocks, full of little springs and imperceptible engines. It was a book indeed, but a strange and wonderful book, that had neither leaves nor letters. In fine it was a book made wholly for the ears and not the eyes, so that when anybody has a mind to read it, he winds up that machine with a great many little springs, then he turns the hand to the chapter which he desires to hear, and straight as from the mouth of a man, or a musical instrument, proceed all the distinct and different sounds which the Lunar grandees make use of for expressing their thoughts instead of language.

MR. BRADLAUGH complains that he was innundated with letters and tracts during his recent illness from good people anxious about his religious opinions. He is now threatened with a shower of addresses which, if perhaps more welcome, will hardly be less inconvenient. Mr. Hume writes to a Bombay paper (*Advocate of India*) to protest: "The incredible number of addresses which the Indian public is threatening to present to Mr. Bradlaugh renders it necessary for me to urge some moderation in this matter. I must say I consider that one address from each Congress circle would suffice, but at any rate one address from each district in a circle is the very outside that can be seriously thought of. But from the letters now reaching me daily in shoals, it appears that in some parts of the country every little association (three, four, five in a single town) is preparing an address. I must point out that the mere laying on the table (without reading, but simply mentioning whom they come from) of the addresses already threatened will take about ten hours, and I do beg that all our friends will be a little reasonable, and not in their zeal render the entire function impracticable.* * The thing is growing beyond possible practical limits. I do hope that zeal may in this matter be tempered by discretion. Does India really want to smother her staunch friend and champion with addresses? The thing threatens to grow to a wholly unmanageable size."

THE Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to Women in India pays scholarships of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month each to eight young ladies, who are studying medicine at the Grant Medical College with a view to future work under the auspices of the Association.

### TUESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

A NEW explosive has been invented, which is twice as powerful as dynamite; it is called ecrasite. It is not affected by damp, nor does the action of fire explode it. A shell charged with it scatters its fragments to a distance of over 1,200 metres in all directions, while it is applicable to all minor objects for which gunpowder is employed; it can be used for loading rifle cartridges and for priming cannon. The Austro-Hungarian War Department has acquired the invention, and carefully guards its secret.

AT the opening of the case against the Mohunt of Tirupati, at the Chittore Sessions, before Mr. O'Farrell, Sessions Judge, Mr. Nelson, for the defence, raised a preliminary objection to the charge, and contended that there is no offence on the facts proved. There is no law in India for punishing fraudulent trustees. The Mohunt is the absolute owner, and can dispose of the Devasthanum property at his pleasure. The treasure which is the subject of complaint being the treasure trove belonged to the Mohunt, as he is the finder. He cannot commit offence against himself. Counsel also raised the other points which he previously urged in the High Court in his application for quashing the commitment. He concluded by asking the Judge to acquit the Mohunt, immediately without trial. Rai Bahadoor Subramaneya Ayer, who prosecutes on behalf of Government, pointed out that the contentions were extraordinary, untenable in law, unfounded in fact, and absurd. He quoted decisions holding the Mohunts as trustees, and as such they are criminally liable. The Judge, disagreeing with Mr. Nelson, amended the charge, making it more comprehensive. The Mohunt pleaded not guilty, and counsel for the prosecution opened the case. There are no less than 120 witnesses summoned for the defence.

THE *Bombay Gazette* gives a political turn to its criticism on the proceedings at the recent Calcutta Town Hall meeting:—"The significant fact in the proceedings is the proof that it gives that a mere talker, a man of the *nouvelle couche politique*, to which some among us are proposing to hand the country over without reserve or safeguard, can, when circumstances are propitious, take the control out of the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and of the men of light and leading around him, make their best efforts abortive, and most triumphantly spoil other people's work, without having anything of their own to put in its place. The opposition carries the day, and the Lieutenant-Governor has to bow to it. If we imagine the comedy transferred to another stage, it becomes serious. But even Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee can scarcely anticipate the day when a Lieutenant-Governor, outvoted in Council, will retire with—'Very well, gentlemen; you have put the administration in a minority; will you kindly take our places?'"

THE mail departure question is in abeyance pending the result of communications on the subject between the Postmaster-General in England and the Australian Colonies. Mr. Raikes is willing to adopt an all-the-year-round Saturday departure from Bombay, in accordance with the wish of that town as expressed at a public meeting. The Colonies appear to have suggested an arrangement which would give a Monday departure from Bombay. It was with the authorities in England that the proposal for a Sunday departure, which gave so much offence at Bombay, originated.

IT is stated from Turkistan that the attempt to colonize that province with Russian peasants must be considered to have failed. The native population is superior in culture to the Russian colonists and gradually absorbs them. It is seriously feared that the next generation of these first Russian colonists may be converted to Islamism.

IT is again strongly rumoured in England that the marriage of Prince Albert Victor of Wales will take place in June next. Both the Queen and thePrince of Wales have, it is said, made up their minds that it is high time that the Heir Presumptive to the British throne should marry and settle down. Rumour says that the Prince's bride will be Princess Victoria of Teck, and that the newly-wedded pair will reside in St. James's Palace.

### WEDNESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

IN connection with the Census operations it is proposed to compile returns showing the total adult population, European and Eurasian, capable of bearing arms throughout all India; also the exact number of women and children of those races. They should be grouped in the Census according to provinces first, and then according to towns or districts, their ages being shown from 20 to 50.

THE following from *Men of the Time* is a fair outline of Poet Browning's life:—

Robert Browning, poet and dramatist, was born in 1812, at Camberwell, Surrey, and educated at the University of London. His father's family being dissenters, his mind was trained and his character formed under influences less peculiarly English than those to which youths are exposed in the great public schools and Universities. At the age of twenty he went to Italy, and during his residence in that country he deligently studied its mediæval history, and became acquainted with the life of the people. His first published attempt in poetry was "Pauline," a tale in verse, to which was appended "Paracelsus" (1835), a dramatic poem. This work did not attract general attention. In 1837 Mr. Browning's tragedy of "Strafford" was presented on the stage in London, but it met with very moderate success. In 1840, Mr. Browning published "Sordello," but the public pronounced this work to be an unintelligible rhapsody, and the author himself omitted "Sordello" from the edition of his collected poems. Between 1842 and 1846 there appeared from his pen several successive numbers of a collection of dramatic and lyric poems, to which he gave the title of "Bells and Promegranates." Among these was a tragedy of striking poetical power, called "A Blot on the Scutcheon," which was produced at Drury Lane Theatre in 1843 but without marked success. Another play of his "The Duchess of Cleves," was subsequently brought out at the Haymarket. In November 1846, Mr. Browning married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, the distinguished poet (who died in 1861), and after his marriage he resided for some years in Italy, chiefly at Florence, making occasional visits to France and England. In 1849 his collected poems were published in two vols. in London, and reprinted in the United States. His "Christmas Eve and Easter Day" (1850), a poem embodying his impressions of the religious and spiritual aspects of the age, was followed by a collection of poems, entitled "Men and Women" (1855), one of the most powerful of his works. In addition to the above works Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols. and several other works including a Transcript from Euripides being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion," "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, transcribed," "Dramatic" Idyls," &c. &c. Mr. Browning specially cultivated the arts of music and printing, with the history of both of which he was minutely and widely acquainted. The honorary degree D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. The "Browning Society," established in London held its first meeting in October 28, 1881. According to its programme, "This Society is founded to gather together some at least, of the many admirers of Robert Browning, for the study and discussion of his works, and the publication of papers on them, and extracts from works illustrating them." The second edition, enlarged, a "Bibliography of Robert Browning, from 1833 to 1881," compiled by Mr. Frederick, J. Furnival, was published in London, 1882.

ACCOUNTS have been constantly recurring of cases of the kidnapping of children in Hydrabad, so much so indeed that the police had warned good citizens to take particular care of their little ones by beat of drum all over the place. The kidnapping was popularly attributed to the designs of the Chloroform Commission, who it was believed by the ignorant masses require, human beings to operate upon, and the warning of the police has been taken as kindly evidence of paternal solicitude on the part of His Highness towards his subjects. The city was in a state of considerable excitement over this foolish scare, and Dr. Brunton had been advised not to enter it except with an escort. A good many kidnappers have already been arrested. The Kotwal in consequence has issued a notice assuring the masses that the rumour that the kidnappers are in the pay of the Chloroform Commission is pure fiction and threatening prosecution against all persons spreading false alarms.

THE Debt Commission at Hydrabad has resumed its sittings and continues its labours day by day. It has disposed of nearly a dozen cases, but there remain half dozen or so not yet disposed of. The accession to the Commission of Nawab Azum Yar Jung, Commissioner of the Eastern Division, has greatly strengthened the hands of Mr. Dunlop on the Commission, and as a body the Commissioners are much more yielding in their demeanour towards those who represent the family of the late Sir Salar Jung at the Commission than before. The Commission will probably close in another week.

THURSDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

WE have heard much of the Indus floods the last rainy season. The sooner measures are taken to avert recurrence of such disaster is the better. But we see there is but little hope which can be expected from the local Government. The other day a deputation, numbering thirty-five, of the leading citizens of Dera Ghazi Khan and others interested in the rescue of that city from destruction by the Indus waited upon Sir James Lyall, who held out little hope that the Government would be able to undertake the costly measure necessary to control so powerful a river as the Indus. He promised, however, to consult professional opinion, and if measures were undertaken Dera Ghazi Khan would, he said, be called upon to defray one-third of the cost.

THE following is going the round of the papers:—Lord Beaconsfield nourished his wrath long enough, as it was about 1844 that Thackeray incurred his enmity by publishing his inimitable burlesque of "Coningsby," whereas it was not until 1880 that Lord Beacon-field "vented his venom" upon his assailant in "Endymion."

THE Norwegians, it seems, are the longest-lived people under the sun. So they estimate from elaborate tables of life and death among the Norwegian people, just published by the Norwegian Official Statistical Bureau. The average duration of life in Norway is 48·33 for men, 51·30 for women, and 49·79 for both sexes.

The Oxford Convocation has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on the High Priest of the Parsee community of Bombay.

A CROWDED meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association was held on Friday evening, at Bankipore. The Maharaja of Durbhanga presided. The president, in opening the meeting, said that there were rumours afloat that a new cess, to be called an Educational cess, is to be imposed. He does not know how far these rumours are true, but he remembers that there were rumours abroad at the time when the Income-tax Act was passed, but the landholders did not feel themselves justified in taking action on [illegible]one, with the result that they could say [illegible]bout it. The Bill was introduced and [illegible] passed in all its stages in two or three [illegible]hey do not want such a thing to happen [illegible]hey want to take time by the forelock and [illegible]y to say their say, if the rumours turn out [illegible]e. Then he explained the nature of the [illegible]s that were to be laid before the meeting, [illegible] that, by the second of these resolutions, [illegible]olders will enquire of Government what its [illegible]s are, endorsing their opinion regarding the [illegible]on of an additional cess.

[illegible]E the close of the meeting the Maharaja of Durbhanga said that "he would like to enter into a personal explanation with reference to a matter which was not before the meeting, and this he would do with their indulgence, because this was the first time he had met them. After certain events of the past year in connection with this Association, his conduct, he was afraid, had been misconstrued. He referred to their proposed meeting for sending delegates to the Congress. Though not agreeing with all the resolutions of the Congress, such as their resolution regarding the Arms Act, he did not see anything in the principles of the Congress from which he could differ. A sight like that of the Congress, where people from all parts of India assembled, was never witnessed before except during the days of Akbar. Then people assembled together at the capital from all parts of India out of motives of self-seeking. But now they assemble at much trouble and inconvenience to themselves with the disinterested object of doing their country good, and it behoved even those who differ to go to the Congress and to show where they differ, and to mould public opinion in accordance with their views. Those who think that they will get concessions from Government by not joining will find themselves mistaken. The talukdars of Oudh, as a body, abstained from joining the last Congress; nay, were anti Congressionists. But what do we find? The Patwari Cess Act was passed immediately after, and Raja Siva Prasad and others of Benares were also subjected to a similar cess about the same time. It is intended to pass in the Congress this year a resolution to the effect that the Permanent Settlement be extended to those parts of India where it is not extended at present. Thus, those who are afraid that the Congress programme is radical and inimical to the interests of the zemindars, will find that the Congress is a better respecter of vested rights under the Permanent Settlement than others."

ABOUT one thousand remissions of sentences to prisoners in Upper Burmah have been granted during the last five months.

FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THE Indian Social Conference will hold a general meeting after the sitting of the National Congress at Bombay.

A RIVER of Ink.—"In Algeria," says the *Popular Science News*, "is a small river which the chemistry of nature has converted into true ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink."

WINTER has set in with extreme severity in Europe. Fearful storms have occurred in the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff is blocked with ice.

MR. GLADSTONE will be eighty years of age on the 29th instant. The Grand Old Man is reported to be in unusually robust and vigorous health, notwithstanding his great age.

MR. QUINTON will visit Calcutta during January if the Bengal Government consider it necessary to consult with him then regarding the course of events in the Lushai country.

THE last of the replies by Local Governments to the Government of India on the subject of police re-organisation will be received before the close of the current month. The question will then be ripe for consideration, and probably will be dealt with before the close of the Calcutta session.

THE Amir purposes to open telegraph lines from Kabul to Kandahar, Kandahar to Herat, and Herat to Mazarsharif probably. The wire and other material will be purchased by Mr. Pyne, who passed through Peshawar lately *en route* for Europe. Mr. Pyne is due back in Kabul one month after next Ramzan.

THE revenue in Upper Burmah for the current year is expected to reach one crore, though the original estimate was only for 88 lakhs. That of Lower Burmah will approach three crores; thus giving a handsome surplus on the whole province.

THE authority, given by the Madras Government to recruit for coolies in Ganjam and Vizagapatam for the Assam tea-gardens, is about to be taken advantage of in more than one direction by planters and their agents.

AMONG the Bengali books, published during the first quarter of the current year, four are pointed out as "indecent publications" by the Librarian of the Bengal Library. In the list of these books, as published in a recent number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, the four indecent publications are numbered 8,139, 8,159, 8,161, and 8,173. The Deputy Commissioner of Police ought to see that the authors or publishers of these works are brought to their senses.

IT was a serious complication of diseases from which Mr. Bradlaugh had suffered. Dr. Ramskill, the senior physican in attendance, says that, in the course of a very long experience, he has known of only five other similar complications. It was only the extraordinary vitality of Mr. Bradlaugh that enabled his physicians to make him come round.

A DESPATCH has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, regarding the extension of the jurisdiction of the Madras Small Cause Courts with the view of lightening the work of the High Court.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has appointed a Jail Conference to sit this and next month to consider the recommendation of Dr. Lethbridge and Dr. Walker. Its members will consist of Dr. Gray, Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. Bate, Civil Surgeon of Delhi, and two or three selected Deputy Commissioner. The proposal of Dr. Walker and Dr. Lethbridge to establish a Jail to work the Khewra Salt Mines has been finally abandoned as impracticable and inadvisable.

IT is stated that, on receipt of news of the escape of the Mengoon Prince and his arrival at Saigon, it was deemed advisable by the military authorities in Burmah to increase the strength of outposts in the Southern Shan country in case the Pretender raised disturbances from the Tonkin side. As the French, however, have interned the Prince, the necessity for this step has disappeared.

THE system of frontier defences is not yet complete, and other matters connected with the military administration of the country seem to render it desirable that Sir Frederick Roberts should remain for some time longer in India. It was stated some time ago that he would probably go to Ireland to command there. It is now thought probable that he will remain in India for two years longer.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE means to take up at once the question of a possible reduction in the military police in Upper Burmah.

SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

THE Bengal Government, the local authorities on the Chittagong frontier, and Brigadier-General Tregear, commanding the Lushai Expedition, are said to concur in the desirability of sending a small column into the Lushai hills from the Cachar side to co-operate with the force acting from Lungleh.

THE Government of India, replying to the Government of Bombay respecting the Mamlatdars who have come to grief over the Crawford case, have declined to interfere even to the extent of reconsidering the order for the dismissal of the offenders.

IT is not intended to close the workshops [illegible]re. They will be maintained on a reduced scale [illegible] on a scale amply sufficient for the complete practical training of students in carpentery, fitting, [illegible]ding, and smith's work—the four branches which go to make up the training of a mechanical engineer.

WE commend the following to such of our young writers who often find fault with the style of others' writing and neglect the more important duty of a journalist,—the matter. Says a writer in the English journals:—"The young writer usually starts out, I think, possessed with the one idea [illegible] what he calls a style! He expects to make writing pay by the mere elegance of jewelled words, high sounding epithets, and well-balanced periods. Thus, many a promising writer has found himself wrecked, at the outset of his literary venture, on [illegible] style. Plainly speaking, writing for style does not pay. For, remember that there are too many literary lapidaries who can cut, set and polish the jewels of rhetoric with more subtle skill than yourself. Thousands of manuscripts have been "returned with thanks," with whose form and expression the most exacting editor could not find fault. Indeed, many an editor has confessed that it was with a deep sigh that he tossed the beautiful thing into the waste-paper basket. Again, what boots it to gild one's writing with pretty colours, if the covering be only brass?"

HEALTHY people can sleep in almost any position, but some positions of the body are more conducive to quiet sleep than others. It is not well to begin sleep while lying upon the back, because pressure of the stomach, liver, and abdominal organs, especially when overloaded with a too-hearty meal, upon the great blood vessels along the spine, retard the free flow of the blood. Persons subject to heart trouble or to dyspeptic and liver complaints will rest better upon the right side. All such should avoid mental work a few hours before retiring, and should never eat late suppers.

SALT is usually regarded merely as a flavouring ingredient and not as an essential portion of our food. It is both. The metal sodium which it contains is necessary to the formation of bile: and without its other element, chlorine, the important gastric juice of the stomach could not be elaborated. Half the mineral matter of the blood also consists of common salt. During the middle ages one of the most common of capital punishments prevalent in Flanders and Denmark was the feeding of the culprit on absolutely saltless food. By this cruel diet the body was ultimately rendered so weak, and the muscular and circulatory forces so inactive—only the nervous current keeping painfully sensitive—that maggots and corruption fastened and spread on it, and literally devoured bit by bit the life of its miserable owner.

SOME of the English papers, in noticing the Congress and its work, give it the name of Home Rule for India and, misled by the name, the British public is getting into excitement and anger against the supposed innovation. 'Mr. John Morley, M. P. was recently heckled by the electors of Newcastle as to whether he would grant Home Rule to India. The Right Hon'ble gentleman replied: "If you think I will bring any measure for Home Rule for India at once you are mistaken." This answer is taken to imply that he is prepared to give it at a future time and is made the basis for all manner of denunciation. It would be amusing, were it not harmful, to see how the expression is twisted into all manner of forms, and made the means of attack on Mr. Morley and on India generally.' Any one conversant with the Congress and its aims must acknowledge that the abuse has no foundation in truth. We know never has any such claim been made as "Home Rule for India." Its highest claim is only for a share in the counsels of the Empire. Let us hope our friends in England will contradict these misrepresentations and set the fears and troubles at rest by a plain statement of facts.

THE vacancy in the Legislative Council, due to Mr Manackjee Petit's retirement at the end of the year, will be filled from Bombay. Lord Reay has been asked to nominate a member.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1889.

## THE PRINTING PRESS AND BOOKS BILL.

JUST by way of keeping the legislative machinery agoing Bills are at times introduced in our Councils, both Supreme and Provincial, which are quite curiosities by themselves. "The statements of object and reasons" that it is customary to make at the time of their respective introduction do not go any great way in explaining their *raison d' tre* and many of them have a holiday look about them that puzzles the close scrutineer. One of these curious pieces was placed on the "legislative anvil" on Friday last and the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, who had the hammering business, was necessarily somewhat at sea. The Bill which has been prepared comprises eight sections, but of these only one is really important. The main object of the measure is to repeal that portion of section 10 of the Act which requires that the publisher of a book shall be paid for the three copies which have to be delivered to Government under the 9th section at the rate at which the book is *bona fide* sold for cash to the public. The Government is of opinion that the time has now come for requiring the presentation of these copies without payment, as in England. One should have thought that publishers of India who have yet a pretty long and dreary march before them on the way to glory and fortune such as has been achieved by some publishing princes of Great Britain, would be left untouched awhile and not be grudged the paltry sums that Government hitherto paid by way of encouraging, let us suppose, impecunious people in the same line of business here. But that is not to be any longer, as Government suspects that it is being swindled in the matter, and thinks it high time that this rascality should be put down with a high hand. The law of the United Kingdom upon this point is contained in the Copyright Act of 1842-5 and 6 Vic. cap. 45. This requires the gratuitous supply of every publication to the British Museum without demand and to four other libraries—at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin—upon demand. Mr. Hutchins' Bill follows the same lines. Two copies must be furnished without demand, and two additional copies only if demanded. The present law requires three copies—for the Secretary of State, for the Government of India, and for the Local Government, but the Secretary of State's copy is not always transmitted to him. Like the British Museum, his Lordship makes a selection of the books which he desires from the periodical catalogues of Indian publications.

It is urged that the English Statute extends not only to the United Kingdom but "to every part of the British Dominions," and might be enforced in India at any time. So that every publisher in this country is supposed to be under a legal obligation to furnish three copies on payment, one gratuitously without demand, and four others without payment if demanded. From this point of view it is urged that the proposal cuts down, and does not extend, existing liabilities. We are not sure that this is a sound or at all an acceptable interpretation of the law, and the principle that English Statutes could as a matter of course be enforced in India in consequence of some loose wording, without being considered by the Indian legislature, would be, to say the least, dangerous. Our experience of English Statutes being followed too closely has not been of the sweetest kind of late, considering that the Official Secrets Act is the result of this questionable procedure. Local wants and local circumstances have to be fully taken into consideration, and if British Acts could be bodily applied to India, St. Stephen might as well legislate for us and our own Councils abolished as an anachronism. The existence of an English Statute should not by itself warrant a change in our law, particularly when the publishing trade in this country is so very young. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins himself admitted one of the principal reasons advanced in 1867 for enacting that the publisher should be paid was that he might at any time be required to furnish five additional copies for English libraries. The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse said at the time:—"The statute might be enforced at some future time, and then if the proposed Act did not provide for paying the publisher, he would be compelled to deliver no less than eight copies without remuneration. Now this, especially in the case of valuable works which, besides the letter-press, contained prints or photographs, would be rather a hardship on the publisher." We are not aware that there has been any change for the better in the condition of our publishers since for which reason it is clear that the proposed change in the law is not in any way justifiable, only by way of providing for the demands of the British Museum and other public libraries in England. We have the Hon'ble Member's frank admission that the Secretary of State does not in most instances think it worth his while even to *get out* his copies of the various Indian publications, and unless our publications are considered thoroughly worthless it would be inexplicable why the little indulgence that the legislature justly extended to Indian publishers in 1867 should now be withdrawn. We ask with Mr. Hutchins, why this parsimony? The Government has for 20 years been paying for its copies, why should it now place this burden upon Indian authors and publishers if it really wishes to encourage them? Mr. Hutchins' reply to his own query does not seem to be at all satisfactory and the analogy of copies of works being presented to an author's friends or to persons occupying high stations is utterly weak. It is not a matter for complaint that the publisher should be required to present two or even four more to the Empire at large. But it *is* a matter for complaint that the Empire should be so parsimonious as to grudge the insignificant support that it has in the past extended to authors and publishers. It is all very well to say that the Act secures to him the copyright of his book as soon as it has been registered under its provisions, and it is no great hardship that he should have to give these few copies in return for such advantages. But it has also to be borne in mind that certain expenses have to be incurred in securing the luxury of registration, and the additional burden is not only not justifiable, but absolutely unfair, judged by circumstances of time and place. In the case of valuable works the burden will be positively oppressive, and it is necessary to remember that these works at all events are not presented in the profuse 'style described by the Hon'ble apologist for the innovation. It would be no great burden on the public finances to pay for the copies required. When introducing the Bill which became Act XXV. of 1867, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse took some pains to justify the provision for payment and the departure from the English principle which it is now sought to repeal. In the course, however, of his speech he alluded to certain arguments which had been put forward on the other side one of which he dealt with in the following words:—

> 'There might, it is true, be some sort of fraud perpetrated on Government, in the case of a man publishing a trumpery book, getting a few dishonest friends to conspire to buy copies at a high rate, and then compelling the Government to purchase the book at an exorbitant rate; but that is precluded by the clause which provides that the price shall be that at which the book is *bona fide* sold for cash to the public.'

According to Mr. Hutchins the apprehension that extravagant prices might be demanded has been fully realised, and the safeguard provided by the clause as to *bona fide* price has not always proved effective. Mr. Hutchins thinks that it is neither fair nor becoming that the Curator or other officer appointed to take delivery of books should constantly have to institute secret enquiries in order to ascertain if the ostensible price is not fictitious, and in some cases even to prevent his being swindled. We fail to see why the well-paid officers of Government should not take a little pains to check the evil complained of, if it has indeed any wide-spread existence. He seeks to justify the strong language used by referring to certain instances in the Bombay Presidency in which Government was as a matter of fact swindled. But this would not necessarily lead to any generalization of the sort sought to be established. Neither one nor two nor three swallows for the matter of that make a summer, and that these isolated instances of fraud should lead to so important a change in the publishing law is a matter of considerable astonishment and pain to those who think Indian literature in all its branches is yet in its infancy and could not stand the heroic regulations of English Statutes.

The remedy first suggested by the Government of Bombay was that the Government of India should, under the power reserved by the 21st section, exclude from the operation of the Act "books which the Local Government might determine to have been written in praise or memory of particular persons in the hope that they shall be distributed amongst those persons' friends or admirers." This, it was thought would be no sufficient guide to the printer to whom the obligation attaches to furnish three copies of every book which he prints. Moreover, it was felt that unless the Local Government were abnormally careful, such a provision might exclude such a book as "In Memoriam," all which considerations led to the wholesale change in the law now contemplated. It is not of much consequence to urge that the replies of Local Governments have been "absolutely unanimous" in favour of the change. That by itself would not justify the change unless a clear case was made out. It is quite concieveable that unscruplous publishers would try to defraud Government by unworthy means, but the check to it should be in the Executive and not in the Legislature in the way contemplated. The complaint that sometimes two prices are fixed—one for those who are able to pay, and another for those who are poor, or that two prices are fixed—one very high for bound copies, another, smaller, for unbound copies of the same edition, or that editions follow each other with suspicious rapidity are not worth serious consideration. Isolated and exceptional cases like those mentioned above cannot be made a pivot for so important a change as the one under notice in the publishing law to hang upon.

## THE HON'BLE JUSTICE ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

THE High Court on Friday last presented an animated scene. Vakils of the Court and all classes of suitors and court-officers down to the commonest menials thronged the spacious room occupied by the First Bench, which was literally crowded to suffocation and in no figurative way. All the learned Judges took their seats on the Bench before the rising of the Court for lunch, and every one was eager to do honor to the occasion to the best of his power and ability. Need we say that the occasion was an unprecedented one, for it was that of presenting a farewell address to a retiring native Judge. Ramaprasad Roy was indeed nominated to the Bench, but was never destined to sit on it. Sambhunath Pandit had but a short run of four years, and Unukool Chunder Mukerjee never got beyond his officiating incumbency. Dwarkanath's brilliant career did not extend over more than seven years, and to none of the native Judges was it given to enjoy the sweets of retirement and the comforts of an well-earned pension. What wonder then that the retirement of the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter should have evoked the display of so much good feeling, considering that all his predecessors in the exalted office died in harness. Though his retirement from the Bench is nothing short of a public misfortune, we are pleased to think that his failing health may be restored by rest, and it is that alone that reconciles us to the loss. The time has not yet come to review Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter's life as a man or as a Judge and our earnest prayer is that it may be long and the review may long be deferred. But public opinion pronounced itself pretty freely even during the incumbency of his office and it took a definite shape in the farewell address that the Vakils of the Court which he graced for over sixteen years, as a Judge, presented to him on Friday last.

Babu Annada Prasad Banerjee, senior Government pleader, read the address of which the following is the text:

MY LORD.—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we approach your lordship to bid farewell on the

eve of your retirement from the bench of the High Court.

Your judicial career extending over a period of sixteen years, has been characterised all through by great ability, strong common sense, thorough independence, untiring patience and uniform courtesy; you have always enjoyed the fullest confidence of all classes of suitors of whatever race or creed, and no good cause, by whomsoever supported or opposed, has ever suffered in your hands. Your distinguished abilities were recognised by the Government of Lord Ripon in your appointment as acting Chief Justice of Bengal and by the Government of Lord Dufferin in your selection as a member of the Public Service Commission; your services in both these capacities commanded universal approbation. Your successful and brilliant career reflects credit on the profession to which you belonged and will ever be an illustrious example to that body. Your retirement is a public misfortune and a heavy loss to the cause of judicial administration, we feel it the more keenly as it has been prematurly brought on by ill health It is our hearts' desire and prayer that you may be speedily restored to health and strength and that it may be permitted you to spend yet many days, in useful service to the country.

On the address being read over Mr. R. Twidale rose and spoke as follows :—

My Lord,—During my long practice as a Vakil of the sudder court and of this court, I have witnessed many such meetings as this, some in order to give addresses to retiring Judges, and others in memory of those who have been removed from this world, but on none of these occasions did I ever think myself justified to say anything personally on the subject ; but on this occasion I think that my long intimacy with your lordship, extending over 25 years, justifies me to say something before this meeting is broken up. Looking back over the space of bygone times *respiceri spetium practriti temporis* the changes that have occurred in the situation of the court have been marvellous. I well recollect the time when the Civilian Judge was on the bench and all documents in the Urdu language were one by one read over to him and he was addressed in the Urdu language, and at the time when we wished to make any pathetic appeal, we used the word *hur zanabali garibperwar*. At that time the English law was not introduced, but still is a matter of question whether the decisions passed by those Civilian Judges were not just as good as those passed now. At that time the barrister element was a negative quantity. They did not poach on our preserves at that time (I do not mean this in an offensive sense) but only in some cases of review of judgment which were perfectly groundless they were brought to the sudder court. But it was not in the nature of things that a body so able gifted and intelligent should confine itself within the precincts of the ditch. In time they managed to push themselves forward, and I well recollect Mr. Money and Mr Doyne, and I believe the present Advocate General (though I am not quite certain about it) got a room in the late sudder court. Again, the India of old was tottering to its foundation. There was progress, and progress begat change. One result of this change was that both the courts were amalgamated and barristers as well as vakils of the court were declared eligible for the bench. There was also an amalgamation of the barristers with the vakils, but whether that was for good or for evil, it is not necessary for me to say As regards, however, amalgamation of the barrister and the vakil element with Civilian Judges, there cannot be any doubt, and that assistance has been most handsomely acknowledged by the other Judges as well as by the Privy Council. And it must be so. Their intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs of the people, with their modes of thought was of great advantage to the other Judges, and what is more important still is their orthodoxy and their religious belief in a supreme being, under whatever name he may be called, or under whatever form he may be worshipped. I have nothing further to add than to say that pleaders of the High Court fully endorse all the expressions used in the address and join in the good wishes therein expressed.

The reply of Justice Mitter was touching and was received with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain. He said :

Babu Annada Prasad, Mr. Twidale and other gentlemen.—I am extremely grateful to you for the address presented to me. It is about 16 years ago, that I was selected from your body to fill up the vacancy in this court, caused by the death of my illustrious predecessor, Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter. At that time I was comparatively young in age and experience. Naturally, therefore, I felt a sense of diffidence in my ability to discharge the duties, very responsible duties of a Judge of the highest court in the country. That sense of diffidence was very much deepened by the circumstances that I was selected to fill up the gap which those who, like myself, knew Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter, will bear me out could not be filled up well for sometime to come Gentlemen, however, I had this confidence in myself that I would spare no pains to do my work honestly and to the best of my ability. I was always actuated by this single desire, and although no one is more sensible than I am that I do not deserve even an infinitesimal portion of all that you have been good enough to say of my services, still it is most gratifying to me to find that the members of the profession to which I belonged think that I have given satisfaction to the public. Gentlemen, even if I were in good health I should have found great difficulty in expressing adequately my feeling for your good wishes and kind expressions of sympathy. But in the present state of my health, I find it almost impossible to do so. I shall, therefore, ask you, gentlemen, to accept my most cordial thanks. I shall meet you at the library of your association to bid you farewell individually.

The high esteem in which Justice Mitter was held by his colleagues was touchingly exemplified by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, as the following little episode which few noticed at the time, showed. As Justice Mitter left his high-backed chair, the duty of removing it to make way for him was performed by Justice Norris himself. Trifling as this incident apparently is, it speaks volumes for the popularity of Mr. Justice Mitter among his brother Judges. Separated as Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter will henceforth be from the High Court, he will not be separated from his country, and we hope that his career of usefulness will be only widened. In this view as well as the expectation that his health will be improved by rest, we repeat, can we reconcile ourselves to the misfortune that his retirement from the Bench has most unquestionably caused.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the meeting of the Supreme Council on Friday before last the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. Mr. Crosthwaite had said on a former occasion, it will be remembered, that there was no intention of materially changing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Central Provinces or of introducing new principles. Several material changes have, however, been introduced in the present Bill. The reason of such changes being made is that the existing Municipal Act of 1873 is no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of municipal administration. As regards the powers of committees for sanitary purposes and the definition of offiences against the municipal law, the Bill leaves almost everything to be provided for by rules to be made under the Act and to be confirmed by the Local Government. Every care has been taken to make it suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces and the Local Administration had the advantage of the experience gained by many years of municipal government. The Bill was not materially altered in the Select Committee, only it was suggested by certain members that as the Municipalities had made so much progress and the Committees had acquired so much experience in local self-government, advantage should be taken of this opportunity to alter the constitution of municipalities by providing that a larger proportion of members of a committee should be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, and in this way to make the committee more really a self-governing body. It was said that under the existing law there is a danger that the official members of a committee may have too much power and may interfere with the free action of the non-official members. After carefully considering this question, the Select Committee decided that it was not expedient to amend the law in this respect. The law is that not less than two-fifths of the members of the committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, but it is thought that it is not necessary to have a single salaried officer of the Government on the committee. "If the people wish to elect a majority of such officers, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so within certain limits. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma there is no limit imposed on the number of Government officers who can be elected members of a committee. The limitation is only provided in the case when the members are appointed otherwise than by election. In the Bill now before the Council the rule that not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than the salaried officers of the Government applies in every case whether appointments are made by election or by nomination. Having regard also to the circumstances of the Central Provinces, it was considered inexpedient to enact that the non-official members of a committee shall in all cases be more than two-fifths of the whole committee. There may be municipalities in which such a rule, if enacted, would cause the greatest inconvenience and deprive the municipality of the services of its most useful members. In framing an Act which is to apply to municipalities of all kinds some discretion must be allowed to the Local Government, which must be trusted to use that discretion rightly and in accordance with the principle laid down by the Government of India."

With respect to provisions in the Bill regarding the powers of a committee for sanitary and other purposes and regarding offences against the municipal law, Mr. Crosthwaite said that when the Act was before the Council the question whether these matters should be left to be provided for by rules made under the Act, or should be provided for by enactments contained therein, was fully considered, and it was decided that the latter course should be adopted. Consequently he thought, there could be no question that if it is intended to confer on municipal committees important powers for sanitary purposes, such as powers regarding the building of houses, the regulation of burial and burning places and of slaughter-houses, the entry and inspection of houses, and the control of places used for carrying on dangerous or offensive trades within a municipality, it is expedient to confer these powers by express enactment and not to leave them to be provided for by rules. Mr. Crosthwaite is also of opinion that the definition and punishment of offences against the public health, safety and convenience should, in the interests of the public, be provided for by the Legislature instead of by municipal committees.

The original measure consisted of 23 sections only while the amended one raised the number to 147. The reasons for adding new provisions are thus explained by Mr. Crosthwaite : "As the country progresses, new wants arise and legislation is required to provide for matters which sixteen years ago gave rise to no difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that municipal institutions have so prospered that they have outgrown the law which formerly sufficed for them, and I trust that this measure will be found to supply the deficiencies in the present law and to assist the committees in the administration of municipal affairs. There are few provisions in the Bill which have not already been in force in the Central Provinces or in other provinces; and the law, therefore, contained in the Bill is for the most part a law which has already been found by experience to work satisfactorily." The motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed was put and agreed to.

## THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Yule and the English friends of Indian Reform entertained Sir William Wedderburn at lunch at the National Liberal Club prior to his leaving for India. Mr. Yule made a speech in which he said he desired the National Congress to be as catholic as possible, its main object being to increase the elective element in the Viceroy's Council. Sir William Wedderburn said that England had not hitherto properly discharged her trust towards India, and that Indian officials had too much control. He complained of the inadequate discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament, and the grinding taxation of India. Sir William Hunter said Indian merchants need have no fear

of the movement. With sober-minded and cool-headed counsellors like these the future success of the movement may well be deemed to be ensured, unless, of course "solid voting" of nonsense be not indulged in. In this connection we much regret to learn that the Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce has thought fit to record the following resolution:—"That this Chamber being a body representing mainly, if not solely, the Native commercial and trading interest of the country, they do not think it desirable or expedient to send delegates to the fifth National Congress." We could well understand a literary or a religious society keeping itself aloof from political movements, but we fail to see why a commercial society should do so, when commerce and politics are so thoroughly dependent upon one another. Upon political reforms commercial prosperity of a community largely depends, for commerce would not thrive under bad laws. We earnestly hope and trust that the recent escapade of some people having sympathy with the Congress has not contributed towards this untoward result, for that would but be verifying the Bengali adage about dining off the floor out of spite to the thief. Our utilitarian loyalists do not fortunately form the whole of the Congress and even their doings in another sphere should not be permitted to interfere with its arrangements. This, as we understand, is the last year when an unlimited number of delegates will be allowed and we ought to make a brave show indeed at Bombay. The East India Railway is allowing double journey on a single fare and those to whom the question of expenses is a natural consideration have taken the fullest advantage of the concession. Public meetings in all parts of the country have appointed delegates, a majority of whom have already proceeded or are proceeding to Bombay which, we are sure, will make this year's Congress a thorough success.

Delegates appointed to represent the British Indian Association at the Congress, will not, we understand, represent any other Association or constituency. They will not take part in the discussion of any other subjects than those relating to the expansion of the Legislative Councils and the extension of the Permanent Settlement, the Association having no information as to whether other subjects will be brought forward for discussion. The delegates have also been requested to press for adoption, again this year, of the following Resolution, which was rejected by the subject Committee last year:—

That to obviate any possible misconceptions, it be formally put on record that the members of each Congress are responsible solely for the Resolutions passed thereat, and are in no way responsible for any publications that have been or may be issued by any local standing Congress Committees, or by individual supporters of the Congress movement.

The last Congress Report, it will be remembered, fully endorsed the opinion of the Association in this behalf, as will appear from the following extract:

"Persistent and disingenuous efforts have been made to saddle the Congress party, as a whole, with responsibility for every utterance of every supporter of or member of that party. But, in reality, the Congress party, as a party, repudiates any such responsibility; it is responsible for the formal resolution passed at its sittings and for nothing else. Day by day, as the movement spreads, men who accept its principles write and publish books, pamphlets, and leaflets, and make speeches, in a dozen languages, here, there and everywhere. For all the productions, the individual authors and orators are alone responsible. The Congress party, as a whole, may or may not agree with what this or that speaker or writer puts forth, but it holds itself RESPONSIBLE only for the resolutions it passes; by these it claims to be judged and by these it must either stand or fall."

It is difficult to see why the safeguard of a formal resolution like the one proposed should be continued to be neglected.

## MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES.

WE regret we have once more to notice seriously the freaks of Colonel Hopkinson, the practically permanent Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur. We should have thought that the delicate attentions bestowed on him in the Press in general from time to time had cooled down the gallant lawyer's ardour for summary methods. But it has not been so, and if Government is now induced to remove him from the station he has graced for fifteen years, one-third of which period is ordinarily alloted as the span of judicial or executive life in any particular locality, the incorrigible Colonel has but to thank himself. His likes and dislikes, the natural products of fifteen years' association, are so keen and marked that he and his friends are making the sub-division quite hot for those that have had the misfortune of incurring his displeasure. Babu Kedarnath Mozumdar, a highly respectable gentleman living within his jurisdiction has had a narrow escape from being very effectually victimised and he got over his difficulties only by moving the High Court. A successful competitor for municipal honors who was bent upon being avenged on a less fortunate rival, which Kedarnath happened to be, taking advantage of his position as one of the "Great Unpaid" demi-officially informed the Barrackpur Daniel that Kedarnath had been caught in certain peccadillos. Like Druids of old the Judge was a seer as well and he directed the Assistant Superintendent of Police to take action noting on the demi-official communication that "this man is a very well-known *dalal*—an instigator of criminal cases." Babu Kedarnath was ordered to be prosecuted as a result of the enquiry based upon this highly flattering testimonial of the last-named offender's character. It would be sheer folly for Babu Kedarnath to obtain justice from the Cantonment Magistrate and he naturally wanted to move for transfer of his case. It was, however, not without great difficulty that his counsel could induce Colonel Hopkinson to permit him to exercise the right which the law allowed him to apply to the High Court in that behalf. In ordering the transfer to Dum Dum, the High Court observed:

"It is a matter of surprise to us that the Cantonment Magistrate having from the earliest stage of these proceedings entertained the opinion of the accused to which he gave expression on the margin of the letter set forth above, should have endeavoured, as we were informed he did, to press on the case against him—and have refused in the first instance to permit him to exercise the right which the law allows him of applying to this Court for the transfer of the case. The proceedings in the case have been characterised throughout by a singular lack of discretion. On a mere letter emanating from a person who had no connection whatever with the matter and who vouches as his authority the very persons who were accused by Palut, the Cantonment Magistrate diverts the enquiry from them and directs it against Kedar Nath, and then the police having placed themselves in communication with the same persons apparently report the original complaint to be totally false—a view which the Magistrate adopts with the same alacrity as had marked his action upon the letter of the 10th June—and in the result the petitioner is placed upon his trial without the opportunity being afforded him of showing, if he could, that he was improperly charged."

The Cantonment Magistrate ought to be aware that charges so grave as those brought against Kedarnath by the writer of the letter of the the 10th of June ought not to be entertained or acted upon unless preferred in the manner prescribed by law—and we cannot but express our regret that one filling the responsible position occupied by the writer of that letter should be unaware of the impropriety of communicating with the Cantonment Magistrate in the way that he has done. The case against Babu Kedarnath was bound to be dismissed and the Magistrate of Dum-Dum dismissd it without even calling upon him to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. The result of the proceedings point but to one conclusion. Colonel Hopkinson must retire on an exceedingly well-earned pension, and if Government cannot part with so invaluable a judiciary it will be both pleasant and advantageous to all concerned if he will have the grace to look out for "pastures new."



## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT the first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which was held on Saturday last, Sir Steuart Bayley made a statement regarding the course of legislative business during the ensuing session, and a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Charles Paul, the Hon. Messrs. Nolan and Allen, the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison, and the Hon. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, was appointed to consider and amend the rules for the conduct of business at the meetings of the Council. The Hon. Sir Henry L. Harrison introduced a Bill to amend the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, and Act II., 1887 and presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds. He also reported on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Port of Calcutta, and to the appointment of the Port Commissioners.

IT is stated that Mr. Amir Ali will take his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench after the Christmas holidays, having been appointed provisionally, pending receipt of the letters patent from the Secretary of State.

THE Evening Entertainment in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor will take place on the Maidan on Tuesday, 7th January, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.

AT Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins introduced a Bill to amend Act XXV. of 1867 (Printing Presses and Books) to which we have referred more at length in another column. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins, the Hon. Syed Ameer Hossein, the Hon. Raja Durga Churn Law, and the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite were added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Guardian and Ward and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson was added to the Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels and Indian Steam Ships Acts.

THE High Court has had the good sense to return to the old system of Xmas holidays and last year's split has been this year avoided. It will remain closed from to-day to Wednesday next and will re-open for business on the 2nd proximo. This again is another matter for complaint, for the 2nd and 3rd of January used always to be included in the holidays. It will be extremely inconvenient for those that are anxious to do honor to Prince Albert Victor at his landing on the 3rd January to have work on that day and it would on the whole have been better to allow the old system to stand intact. The pressure of 'Original Appellate work' is alleged to be the reason of this fresh innovation.

WE learn that a requisition signed by a number of Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta has been sent in to the Chairman of the Corporation asking him to call a special meeting at an early date to consider the following motion to be made by Mr. M. P. Gasper: "That under the provisions of the New Municipal Act, a contribution of Rs. 10,000 be made to the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund." The question is as to whether the Municipality with its offended sense of dignity will be able to command loyal feelings enough to agree to Mr. Gasper's proposal. Although as a matter of fact the Corporation is more than fully represented in the Prince Albert Victor Reception Committee, there is an impression in some quarters that that august assembly has been slighted in the person of its honored Chairman. But he has found no place in the Committee for very evident reasons. The result of Mr. Gasper's motion will be watched with more than ordinary interest. The Commissioners in voting Rs. 2000 for the address and the casket some time ago kept themselves quite free to vote any other suitable sum that might thereafter be deemed necessary in consultation with the organisers of the reception. While we are decidedly of opinion that the section of the new law under which Mr. Gasper proposes to move ought to be

worked with the greatest possible caution, this is pre-eminently an occasion on which effect should be given to it, if ever. It remains to be seen whether the Town Hall scenes are to be enacted over again on the Municipal Board.

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WE note with pleasure that out of deference to public opinion the scope of the proposed Leper Legislation has been considerably cut down. The Bill will now deal with only vagrants and those *willing* to be treated in hospitals though further amendments may be necessary in the light of the report of the Royal Commission. The objectionable provisions about compulsory "retreat" and detention will, therefore, be done away with. This will materially affect the position of those who advocate a Leper Asylum as the fittest permanent memorial of Prince Albert Victor's visit to this country. The Railway Bill is expected to be taken up towards the end of January and it may not be amiss to renew the agitation against it.

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WE learn that the District Board of Hooghly have unanimously approved the construction of a light feeder railway between Trakessur and Mugra, and accepted the terms specified in the memorial of the promoters of the proposed "Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Ld."

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ALTHOUGH Savings Banks rules are capable of a vast deal of improvement and have recently undergone changes decidedly for the worse, it is noticeable that the institution is steadily gaining popularity. Year by year its scope of usefulness is being widened and its popularity among the middle classes generally ensured, though we do not think that in the far interior all that may be done has yet been done. The rules are cramping enough as they are and the ignorant and illiterate masses do not yet know all the beneficent results of preference being accorded to the Savings Banks in lieu of the village money-lender. Inspite of these drawbacks the figures of the year's report are very encouraging, for on 1st March, 1889, there were 6,237 Savings Banks in India maintained by the Government representing 383,471 accounts, and the amount earned interest to the extent of Rs. 26, The credit balances on the date aggregated Rs. 7,62,58,967, besides Rs. 1,400 in Government securities held on behalf of depositors. The Post Office Banks show a rapid advance in popularity. The working of these banks compared with the previous years, shows an increase of 90, while the number of accounts increased by 49,844, and the balances deposited by 83,69,366, The advantages of the Savings Banks appear to be more generally appreciated in the Bombay Presidency than in other provinces, probably because the system is more widely known and better understood there. Better figures will be shown, we are sure, as the Banking rules come to be more generally known. We cannot help thinking that the two hundred rupees limit has been a mistake so far at least as the lower middle classes are concerned and we are of opinion that a higher rate of interest might safely be allowed. The Post Office charges a pretty high commission on its money-orders, the whole of which are met out of Bank deposits and it is but proper that depositors should have a fair share in the profits. On the other hand the quarter per cent. commission charged on purchase of Government security effected on behalf of the depositors seems to us to be considerably higher than the prevailing market rate.

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AN epidemic known as the Influenza Fever is spreading alarmingly in Europe. Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersberg, Copenhagen, Stockholm and even London have been visited by it and many fatal cases have occurred already. It is said that seven such visitations have occurred since 1762, the latest being in 1847, when the infection spread throughout Europe in about six weeks. The disease is spreading in America too.

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HIS diplomatic tours over, Emperor William has been speaking out his mind a bit and showing that he is no unworthy disciple of the Iron Chancellor. Speaking at a banquet at Frankfort, His Majesty said that his whole endeavour was to make Germany powerful and respected among the nations. His Majesty added that he saw the value of the fruits of peace, which he would strive to preserve. That of course. The *Times's* correspondent at Vienna in the meantime says that Russia is proceeding with her armaments at a rate which nothing in the present condition of European politics seems to justify. General Vannoffsky, the War Minister, has issued an order arming all the southern forts, especially those on the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff with heavy artillery as quickly as possible; also that fortresses like Otchakoff are to be supported by detached forts. The building of these forts is to be commenced next spring, and carried on without cessation. It is also announced that the forces quartered in Odessa and Kieff are to be largely reinforced. Heavy guns have been sent within the last few days to Sebastopol, Nicolaieff, Kertch, and Batoum to complete their armament.

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NOW that the Commission of trial is over, though its report has not yet been published, Mr. Parnell is once more to the fore. Speaking at Nottingham, he said that the absence in the Land Act of a provision for arrears and the restoration of evicted tenants led to the formation of the Tenants' Defence League, which would sweep Mr. Balfour and his supporters like chaff before a whirlwind. He refuted the idea that Home Rule would result in civil war in Ireland, whether the party was in a minority or a majority. This is the mistake that underlies the whole of the Unionist programme and if Mr. Gladstone is once able to show it up, the British people will not be long in taking a favourable view of the movement. Of course for Mr. Parnell and his followers to accomplish this would be a difficult task in the face of existing prejudices against them.

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AN annonymous writer who calls himself "a friend of Mahesh Chandra" has published a short life of Mahomahopadhya Manesh Chandra Nayratna C. I. E. The sketch of the learned Pandit's interesting life is more meagre than the title indicates and the usefulness of an otherwise instructive work has thus been somewhat diminished. The biographer has had barely space enough to refer hurriedly to the more prominent incidents of Pandit Mahesh Chandra's life, his versatile intelligence and the leading traits of his character, such as energy, strength of will and gratitude. As a notable instance of the worthy Pandit's last-named quality the 'Life' narrates how as a pupil of Pandit Thakurdas Churamani he had occasion for showing his devotion to his teacher and how when the Pandit's family came to be smitten with small-pox Mahesh Chandra and some of his fellow-pupils were assiduous in their attentions to the suffering. On the whole the biography is an eminently readable one, though there is one very serious omission which, we are sure, must be felt more keenly by the subject of the sketch himself than by strangers imperfectly acquainted with the history of his life. The omission we refer to could not have been intentional if the Pandit himself had any fore-warning of the publication.

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IF civilization has its advantages it has to pay penalties too, and dear ones they are indeed at times. The series of strikes in England that had their beginning not long ago in the memorable Dock Strikes are yet far from over and culminated in the Baker's strike. The latest development of this phase of socialism is the strike of gasmen who have suspended work in Manchester and the Southern districts of London. The stocks of oil and candles in Manchester and Salsord are almost exhausted, and many of the churches there had to be closed the other day for want of lights. Various Union meetings have resolved that all the coal porters in London should strike shortly and support the gas stokers. A number of factories in Manchester are closed owing to the want of gas caused by the strike. The large city was in a state of semi-darkness for some time in consequence of the strikes. London fared a little better as the South Metropolitan Gas Company stored provisions and erected lodgings inside their works for those men in their employment who refused to join the strike.

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DOM PEDRO has reached Lisbon. His Majesty says that he had no idea whatever that a revolution was brewing until it actually took place, and speaks of the leaders with disdain. Apart from the discomfort of his sudden departure, his Majesty says that he was fairly treated. He rejects the Civil List allowances, and says that it is unlikely that he will re-assert his rights. The story about the theft of the Empress' diamonds —one of the most valuable collections in the world—is a myth. The Revolution after all has not been taken quite easy and the Republic is carrying on matters with a high hand. It is stated from Rio that 150 Brazilian sailors have been shot by order of the Republic for cheering the late Empire. A manifesto has been issued by the ex-Emperor Dom Peidro's Premier, who is now in Lisbon, in which he appeals to his supporters in Brazil to continue the struggle in the coming elections, when he and other Royalists will be candidates. He denounces the treachery of the Minister for War, who, he says, lured him into the hands of the rebels.

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THE following nobles and gentlemen have been added to the list of the General Committee of Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund:—Rajah Promotho Bhusan Deb, Roy Bahadoor, the Rajah of Chanchal, Rajah Ramranjun Chuckerbutty, Rajah Shivraj Nundun Singh, the Rajah of Ramnugger, Chumparun, Rajah Run Bahadoor Singh of Ticari, Raja Norendra Narain Roy of Kandi, Baboos Gurupersad Sen of Berhampore, Bhubuneswar Dutt, Dewan Raj Hatwa, Baboos Ambica Prosad Singh of Ticari, Janokinath Roy, Kanyelal Khan, Shumboo Chunder Mookerjee, Motilal Ghose, Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, C. I. E., Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, Messrs, G. H. Cheetham, H. L. Hamilton, J. Stevenson, G. Dickson, D. F. Mackenzie, Geo. W. Walker, J. Patterson, D. Yule, James Murdock, J. P. Thomas, Edward Elliott, R. Y. Remfry, Harry Clarke, J. H. Bell, W. H. Phelps, G. E. Cuning, Abdul Hossain, Baboos Bhoyrub Chunder Roy Chowdhury, Jogesh Chunder Dutt, Radha Ballabha Chowdhury, Kumar Gopalendro Narayen Roy of Puttia, Moulvie Abdul Bari, Nawab Ahmed Ali, Moulvi Ahmed, Baboos Bhudeb Mookerjee, Chatrapat Singh, Peary Mohan Roy, Radhika Prassanna Mookerjee, Ram Sankar Sen, Rajendra Nath Sen, Gobind Lal Mullick, Nundo Lal Mullick, and Parbutty Shankar Roy, (David McLaren Morrison, Esq Baboos Prosad Dass Dutt, Nilmony Mookerjee, and Protap Chundra Ghose, Dr. Juggobundhu Bose, Baboos Ishan Chundra Mitter, Satya Kinkar Sen of Burdwan, Gour Dass Bysack, Radhica Charan Sen, Bun Behari Sen, Troylukho Nath Biswas, Nundo Lall Mookerjee, Nundo Lal Goswami, Hem Chunder Goswami, Kisori Lal Goswami, and Kali Krishna Paramanik.

In the list of the Executive Committee, Mr. H. M. Rustomjee's name has been substituted for that of Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, and the following names have been added:—Rai Sarat Chunder Ghose, Bahadoor, and Baboo Shew Bux Bogla.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Dibility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr.de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumuous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital

functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London. 34.

**A CARD.**—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. H. Maharaja, of Durbhangah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| S. S. Dey Esq., Lucknow | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Secretary Gustia Boy's Club | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| S. Tagore Esq., Sholapore | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. Maharaja, of Benares | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Maharani Narain Kumari Davi, Burdwan | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Babu Radhagobind Roy Shahib Bahadur, Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Bhubone Mohan Raha, Bancoorah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Anund Chunder Sen, Manickgunge | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Ramkissen Mukerjee, Gonda | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Bidhubhuson Palchowdry, Latoodah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Kedarnath Mookerjee, Barrackpore | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Maheadranath Dutt, Jorehat | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Mathuranath Sen, Burrisaul | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Chittagong | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Priyanath Chowdry, Furridpore | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| „ Nepal Chunder Bose, Purneah | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Krishna Chunder Rai Chowdry, Kharba | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Haridas Shashtri, Jeypore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Haran Chunder Mookerjee Rorah | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| „ J. N. Bose, Lahore | 3 | 5 | 0 |

# Government Notification

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*18th December*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr F W Duke, Covenanted Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Bhaugulpore.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Public Demands Recovery Act VIII (B C.) of 1880 in the District of Bogra, vice Babu Manick Lal Pal, transferred.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Midnapore on being relieved of his persent appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that District.

Babu Shama Churn Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month and a half, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is allowed furlough for two days under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 12th February, 1889.

Mr Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is allowed leave for five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Ranaghat, in the District of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bhuggobuty Churn Bhuttacharji, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 11th November, 1889, appointing Babu Asutosh Mukerji. Canungoe, to act as Sub-Deputy Collector Ranaghat.

Major R. J. Harrison, Commandant, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain J H Warren is appointed to act as Commandant of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Major R J Harrison, or until further orders.

Babu Baroda Dass Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, s transferred to the District of the 24-Pergunnahs

Babu Bhubun Mohun Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the District of Bhaugulpore.

Mr B G Geid, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the sudder station of the District of Sarun.

Mr A W Mackie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Murshidabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W H Page, or until further orders.

Mr D Cameron, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

The services of Mr J A Bourdillon, Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Mr B G Geid, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that District, during the absence, on deputation, Mr J A Bourdillon, or until further orders.

Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik, Urya Translator to Government, is allowed leave for two months and fourteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February next.

The services of Mr D Sunder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore, Julpigori, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as Settlement Officer, Duars.

JUDICIAL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Bataigole, in the District of Julpigori, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.—

MR. M. Haughton, MR. H. T. Cresswell, MR. A. J. B. Hare, and MR. A. Mann.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Damdim, in the District of Julpigori, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

MR. W. M. North, MR. J. D. Savi, MR. A. C. Band, and MR. T. G. Mackay.

Babu Monmotho Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Purna Chunder Shome, Officiating Subordinate Judge of Khulna, is allowed leave for one month and six days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th instant, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Rabi Chunder Ganguli, Munsiff of Atia, in the District of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Purna Chunder Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Rabi Chunder Ganguly is also vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Khulna Sudder Sub-Division.

Babu Tara Prosunno Das, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh to be ordinarily stationed at Atia, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Rabi Chunder Ganguly, or until further orders.

MR. W. B. Hudson, C. I. E., is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Motihari Bench, in the District of Chumparun, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Narendra Nath Mukerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Serampore General Bench II, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

MR. N. D. B. Bell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Mahomed Habibullah, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

# Advertisements.


**WANTED**

By a Dewan of 26 years experience in a rich Zemindari Estate in Bengal, a suitable employment. For further particulars refer to R care of the Manager, Hindoo Patriot. 213

**ALBERT VICTOR RINK.**

OLD DHURRUMTOLLAH MARKET.

Pronounced by all 'the best floor in Calcutta.'

EVERY EVENING ! EVERY EVENING !

Open 8 to 11-30 P M.

Admission—8 Annas.

AND

EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 3 TO 6 P. M.

Admission—8 Annas.

Except Wednesday & Thursday Afternoons,

WHEN THERE WILL BE

SPECIAL SEANCES

FOR

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS.

ADMISSION—FREE.

Monthly Tickets can be obtained on application to Manager.

The Rink will be reserved for gentlemen from 7 to 9 A.M., and for Ladies from 10 A.M. to 12 noon, for instruction.

*ADMISSION—FREE.*

Instructors in attendance.

Latest Patterns of Skates for Sale or on Hire.

NOTICE.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining the Albert Victor Rinking Cub will please communicate with the Manager at the Rink.

*NEW AUSTRIAN STRING BAND*

will perform during

Every afternoon and Evening seance.

THOS. H. BABINGTON,

212 *Manager.*


## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SIR,

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, hereby request you to call a Special Meeting of the Commissioners on an early day but not on Thursday, the 26th instant, to consider what contribution should be made by the Corporation of Calcutta towards the reception and entertainment in Calcutta of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| N. N. Ghose. | Abdool Luteef. |
| N. C. Boral. | Rash Behary Dass. |
| Gonesh Chunder Chunder. | Mohomed Yousuff. |
| W. J. N. McCaw. | H. M. Rustomjee. |
| William Swinhoe. | E. S. Gubbay. |
| M. P. Gasper. | J. G. Apcar. |

In compliance with the above requisition the Chairman hereby convenes a Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th December 1889, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Mr. M. P. Gasper to move that the Corporation of Calcutta do contribute the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.
2. To confirm the proceedings of the 2nd Meeting of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to Prince Albert Victor on his arrival in Calcutta.
3. To consider the resolution passed by the General Committee at their Meeting held on the 2nd September 1889 to the effect that, under the present circumstances of the Municipality, it is not expedient to contribute any funds towards the support of the Public Library.
4. Mr. Swinhoe to move that the gradation pay of the Assessors for the Suburbs be fixed at Rs. 250 rising to 350 in lieu of from Rs. 200 to 300.
5. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at Meetings held on the 7th and 14th December.
6. To confirm the proceedings of the Suburban Improvement Committee at Meeting held on the 3rd December.
7. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at Meetings held on the 25th September and 13th November.
8. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at Meetings held on the 10th and 17th December.
9. To confirm the proceedings of the Central Road Committee at meetings held on the 9th and 12th December.
10. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Town Improvement committee at a Meeting held on the 28th August.
11. Vital statistics for the month of November.
12. To consider the application of Mothoora Kanto Shaw Chowdhry for a license to store jute at Nos. 78 and 79 Sobha Bazar Street.

JOHN COWIE,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

21*st December* 1889. 214


**J. G. HANHART & CO.,**

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS

AND

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WE recommend the celebrated Bacheschmid, Roskopf German silver keyless open faced watches with and without second hand for Rs. 20 and 21. They keep time justlike forty Guinea Watches. 195

# GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS
AND
**NEW YEAR GIFTS.**

LADIES' FITTED BAGS.

Best Makes, fitted with latest requisites from Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

LADIES' FITTED DRESSING-CASES.

All selected expressly for us, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 600.

GENTLEMEN'S FITTED DRESSING-CASES,

Arranged with every Requisite.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 140.

GENTLEMEN'S FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.

Fittings arranged to enable them being taken from bag, and forming a stand on dressing-table. These Bags contain all Toilet requisites, and form a most desirable present.

| Inches | 20 | 22 | 24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rupees | 63-8 | 70 | 80 |

## The "Tantalus" Spirit Stand.

Nickel-plated, fall down top bar and handle, with side lock, finest English cut-glass decanters, arranged in oak case, with best Nickel mounts.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two-Pint Bottles | ... | Rs. | 80 | to | 105 |
| Three-Pint Bottles | ... | ,, | 100 | to | 200 |
| Two-Quart Bottles | ... | ,, | 100 | to | 140 |
| Three-Quart Bottles | ... | ,, | 125 | to | 175 |

## Inkstands.

Several very choice Novelties have been added to our already large and varied collection.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 100.

## Fairy Lights.

Charming Ornament, suitable for both Dining wing-room, has a very pretty effect when All the newest shade of colors, including -down tints.

Price, from Re. 1 to Rs. 25.

## Presentation Cutlery.

Electro-Plated Set of Fish or Fruit Knives orks, Ivory Handles.

Set for six, Rs. 16-8.

Set for twelve, Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

## Sets of Carvers, in Case.

Mappin and Webb's best make, in oak case, containing one pair Carvers, one pair Game-carvers, one Steel, all of fine buck-horn handle, Silver ferrules.

Rs. 38-12 the case.

## The latest Novelty from the Paris Exhibition.

Models of the Eiffel Tower, arranged as Toilet Stands, Inkstands, Perfume Stands, and Pin Cushions in best polished brass.

Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 25.

We have also a splendid assortment of the following, all of the best makes and at very cheap prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Albums. | Lamps. |
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| Nickel Frames. | Tennis Sets. |
| Scrap Albums. | Cricket Gear. |
| Photo View Albums. | Footballs. |
| Fitted Work Baskets. | Playing Cards |
| Toilet Stands. | |

ALSO

## Games of every Description.

## TOYS! TOYS!!

This department is now replete with assortments of all the latest Toys manufactured in England, France and Germany—an inspection is solicited—suitable for Boys or Girls of all ages.

## GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

*CALCUTTA.*

*Elegantly Dressed Mechanical Figures.*



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PATENTEES & MAKERS

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*SELF-INKING MACHINES & ACCESSORIES.*

Metal and Wood Engraving, a speciality:—Makers and Engravers of Peons' and other Badges, Stencil-plates, Door-plates, in Brass, Zinc, or Copper, Enumerators, Numbering Machines, both hand and self-inking; Metal-bodied Rubber Type for hand-printing, marking Ink Stamps, Ink Box, &c., Rs. 3 only.

*Pattern Sheets, Price Lists, and Estimates, free by Post, on application.* 196

এই দোকান রামপুর বোয়ালীয়ে আদি স্থাপিত, স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যর নানাপ্রকার অলঙ্কার চাঁদীর বাসন, হুদ্দা সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত হয় ও বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। কম মজুরিতে সামান্য পাইনে অল্প ওজনে পুরা ভড়কে প্রস্তুত হয়। অর্দ্ধ আনার ডাক টিকিট পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়। ক্যাটালগের লিখিত "মজুরিস্থলে" প্রতি তোলার মজুর বুঝিতে হইবে।

শ্রীবিপীন বেহারি ধর।

রাণীবাজার রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া,

189 জেলা রাজসাহী।


## H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR RECEPTION FUND.

THE Executive Committee, empowered in that behalf at the meeting, held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association this day, December 14th, invite public subscriptions for the purpose of giving a fitting Reception and Entertainment to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his approaching visit to Calcutta.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already advertised | ... | 15,850 | 0 | 0 |
| His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K. C. I. E., | ... | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| His Hihghness the Maharaja of Domroan, K. C. I. E., in addition to Rs. 1,000 already advertised | ... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. the Maharajah of Cuch Behar, G. C. I. E. | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| H. H. the Maharajah of Bettiah, K. C. I. E. | ... | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Kali Kissen Tagore | ... | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Maharshi Debendra Nath Tagore | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajah Ram Narain Singh, of Khaira | .. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gladstone Wyllie and Co | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ralli Brothers | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Finlay Muir and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Macneill and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Carried over—Rs. | | 36,850 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward—Rs. | | 36,850 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Kilburn and Co | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, E. D. J. Ezra and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Elias S. Gubboy and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gisborne and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Turner, Morrison and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, F. W. Heilgers and Co. | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Arakie Brothers | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Begg, Dunlop and Co. | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Hoare, Miller and Co. | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bird and Co. | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon. Sir W. Comer Petheram, Kt., C. J. Q. C., | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboos Janoki Nath Roy and Sita Nath Roy | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Hamilton and Co. | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| The Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ld. | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Babus Upendra Chunder Roy and Kirun Chunder Roy | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Radha Bullabh Chowdhry | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed Tujumull Hossein Khan, of Patna | ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon'ble Justice Prinsep | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Tottenham | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Macpherson | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Mitter | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Ghose | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Amir Ali, C. I. E. | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Bhoirub Chunder Roy | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Maulvie Abdul Bari | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon. Syed Amir Hosein, C. I. E. | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahomed Ismail Khan Saheb, of Chupra | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Juggut Chunder Roy Chowdhry | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahaman | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hadji Saheb Abdur Reezzak | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Mahomed Rahemuddin | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Murali Dhur Sen | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Parbutty Shunker Roy Chowdhry | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Nobin Chand Boral | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Troyluckho Nath Mitter | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Golabroy Poddar | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore Kt, C. I. E. | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Kanye Lall Khan | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Hari Mohun Bose | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Shoshi Sekeressur Roy | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahamahopadhya Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, C. I. E. | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Damoder Das Burman | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Rajcoomar Roy of Narail | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Kumar Denendro Narain Roy | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Juggernath Khunnah | ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
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| ,, Lewis Stewart and Co. | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Tincauri Mookerjee | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Prince Mahomed Bukhteyar Shah | ... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Rai Kanaye Lall Dey, C. I. E. | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Ghoshal, Esq, | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Abul Hossein Esq., | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Munshi Alimuddin, of Chupra | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Syed Fuzl Imam, Khan Bahadur | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Seikh Mahomed Ali | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Charu Chunder Mullick | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Rajkumar Sarbadhikari | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chuckun Lall Roy | ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Moulvi Abdul Jubber | ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rupees | ... | 47,960 | 0 | 0 |

*Note.*—For Prince Khurshed Kudr...500, *read*—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Khurshed Kudr Syed Iskander Ali Mirza Bahadur | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Her Highness the Nawab Shams-i-Jehan Begum Sahabeh | ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |

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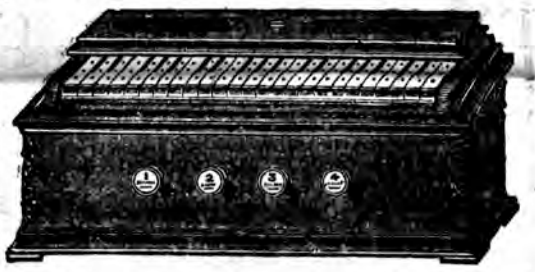

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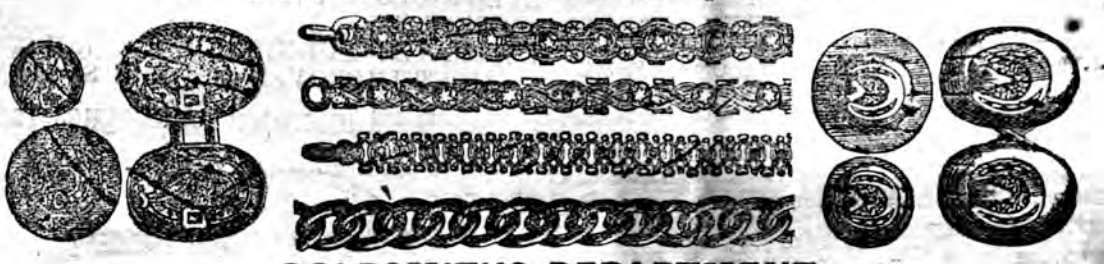

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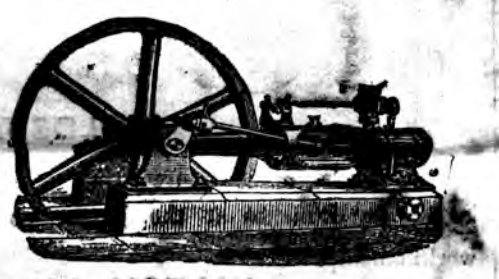

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